Remarks

1.   The Examiner's reconsideration of the application is urged in view of the amendments above and the arguments made in Applicants' response filed on February 15, 2008, as well as the further arguments given below.

The claim chart, set forth in the response of February 15, 2008, remains unchanged.

2.   In the Advisory Action, the Examiner made a remark regarding amended claims 25 and 26, saying that these claims were not proper because they were self dependent.

Applicants apologize for these clerical errors and in amended claims 25 and 26 above, the correct dependency is now indicated.

3.   Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

In the Office action of October 18, 2007, page 2, point 5, claims 1, 3-6, 8-11, 22 and 24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cok (U.S. Patent No 6,999,045) in view of Matthies (U.S. Patent No 6,498,592).

In the Advisory Action the Examiner states:

"With respect to Applicant's argument that "Matthies is silent about real time calculation of life time or life times corrections of pixels"; the examiner respectfully disagrees. As discussed in the Final Office Action, column 10, lines 54-60 of Matthies cites "the

tile may also include circuitry which automatically adjusts the pixels brightness to compensate for aging of the display material i.e. the life time of the pixels of the corresponding display tile... Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the processing of Cok to include the circuitry to compensate for aging of the display material that allow a viewer to display a predetermined brightness value, select an individual tile and adjust the brightness up or down to match the brightness of the selected tile to match its neighbors (see col. 10, lines 54-60 of Matthies". The rejection is, therefore, maintained."

Applicants respectfully disagree.

The way the brightness compensation is done, is described in Matthies as follows (col. 10, lines 54-65):

"The tile may also include circuitry which automatically adjusts the pixel brightness to compensate for aging of the display material. This circuitry may, for example, allow a viewer to display a predetermined brightness value, select an individual tile and adjust the brightness value up or down to match the brightness of the selected tile to match its neighbors. Alternatively, the tile may include a small light sensor over one or more pixel positions which continually monitors the brightness of that pixel and adjusts the current level applied to that pixel- and the current levels applied to all of the other pixels on the display-to compensate for variations in pixel brightness due to aging of the display."

It is admitted that Matthies discloses brightness compensation of the display due to aging. In order to do this compensation, Matthies proposes two methods: a first method consists in comparing the brightness of an individual tile with the brightness of its neighbors and a second method consists in measuring the brightness by using a light sensor. It is known that the brightness of a pixel depends on the "age" of that pixel. However, Matthies does not contain any proposal to perform the brightness compensation on the basis of an "age" measurement or on a lifetime measurement of the pixel/tile concerned. The methods proposed in Matthies are based on the measurement of the results of the aging (a comparative "measurement" or a direct measurement), i. e. the loss in brightness. However, the brightness level of a pixel at a certain moment is not a measure of the "age" of that pixel at that same moment, either. The initial brightness of pixels varies also from pixel to pixel so that at least this initial brightness of a pixel has to be taken into account when determining its lifetime on the basis of brightness. Normally other parameters, e.g. environmental parameters, should also be taken into account. A possible way of lifetime determination according to the invention is explained in the specification, page 34, lines 4-6, "This ON time in combination with the temperature measurement of OLED module assembly 138 and the voltage measurement of the OLED itself may be used to derive the lifetime of each OLED within a given OLED module assembly 138."

Thus, Matthies does not include an explicit or implicit disclosure of lifetime calculation as described in claim 1.

One of the basic requirements for establishing obviousness is that the prior art reference(s) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations (see MPEP, Chapter 2100, point 2143). At least this requirement is not met by the prior art references Cok and Matthies.

Claim 1 is thus not anticipated by the prior art (as already previously stated, see e.g. the Office Action of October 18, 2007, page 3, lines 8-10:" *Accordingly, Cok discloses everything except the processing suitable for calculations for the various pixels of the correspondent display tile assembly in relation with the ON time, light output and the lifetime correction of these pixels*") and also non-obvious. Claim 1 is thus submitted to be allowable.

Claims 3-6, 8-11, 22 (corresponding to new claims 25-28, 30-33, 34 respectively) and 24 are all claims, dependent on claim 1 and are thus also submitted to be allowable.

4.   Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

In the Office action of October 18, 2007, page 5, point 6, claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cok (U.S. Patent No 6,999,045) and Matthies (U.S. Patent No 6,498,592) in view of Ogino et al. (US Patent No 6,791,513).

New claim 30 (corresponding to claim on file 7) is dependent on claim 1 which is submitted to be allowable. Claim 30 is thus also submitted to be allowable.
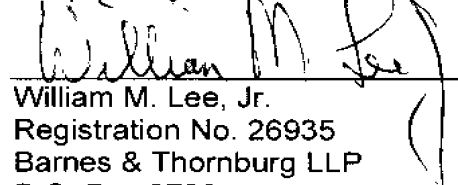
5.   Conclusion

Applicants submit that the claims are in condition for allowance, and such action is requested.

The required petition for an additional extension of time is also submitted herewith.

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Respectfully submitted,

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